

The Saturday News

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A Railway Policy Needed in Alberta.

The election in Saskatchewan, the result of which will be known before the Saturday News reaches the majority of its readers, produced one issue which is deserving of more than a passing notice in Alberta. Premier Scott came out with a clear cut railway policy and whether he receives a mandate to carry it out or not, he is to be commended for the move he has made. The vital need of this western country is railways, and one of the chief objects of government policy should be to secure their extension.

In Alberta action along these lines is more urgently required even than in Saskatchewan. What is our provincial government going to do about it? It should lose no time in taking up a definite position. What a railway means in the development of this country no one who has lived in Alberta during the past few years need be told. He has only to remember what the territory between Edmonton and Lloydminster was like before the Canadian Northern came through to realize what a large addition to the population and wealth of the province the construction of a single new road effects. Yet what a small area of the whole of Alberta is served by this one hundred and fifty miles or so of steel.

Glanced at the map and see how poorly Alberta is served by railways as compared with Manitoba? Yet our population is probably not more than 100,000 less than hers. What a difference there would be if we had a net-work of railways similar to those radiating from Winnipeg and Brandon.

The comparison is very marked with Manitoba. It will soon be almost as much so with Saskatchewan, unless this province is on the alert. As to what Saskatchewan has done and what Mr. Scott proposes that she should do in the matter, it is worth while making an extended quotation from the speech made by the Premier in opening his campaign at Wolsley.

After dwelling upon his efforts to secure the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, Mr. Scott said:

"On another phase of the great over-shadowing transportation problem as affecting Saskatchewan I put before you a policy in concrete form. It is that we will remain in power we will cause rapid extension of railway branches. You know what was done only a few days ago at Ottawa. I had something to do with procuring that action, which ensures immediate construction of two roads from Moose Jaw and Saskatchewan respectively, to that vast area of country extending north and west of the south branch in the western part of the province, roads that are absolutely necessary at once, because there are out on that, not hundreds, but thousands of settlers, too far from railways either to get out their produce or to get in their supplies. In this connection we have also ensured immediate construction of two extensions in the northeast section, the Rossburn line and the Thunder Hill branch, and in addition a road from Prince Albert to Battleford. Besides this, the promise I obtained three years ago, and which secured the building of the Hudson's Bay railway, the Regina line has at last been fulfilled."

The situation we find at this moment is that each of the three big competing companies have a programme of construction under way, which will tax their capacity to complete this year. But the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon be ready to compete with the C.P.R. and the Yorkton-Regina branch, their Battleford branch, their Prince Albert branch and others ought to be pushed on with all speed. I have done what, in 1905, I promised to do in bringing the C.N.R. into the southern part of the province, but it must be extended to Moose Jaw, and branches will be built to the south. We must put all these roads in touch with the southern coal fields to obtain the benefits of competition. There are also several C.P.R. branches badly needed. The policy I outline, therefore, is simply this, that if you sanction the programme, the Saskatchewan government will not shirk the work of obtaining these extensions with all the rapidity with which construction

can possibly be pressed forward by the several companies. I do not favor aid by cash subsidy. But for any road through good territory in this province the traffic to be secured offers almost absolute security for offering a large degree of safety. Manitoba has bonded heavily, and has never had to pay a cent of interest. Their roads all pay their own way. The guarantee amounts simply to a loan of credit, and it enables the company to obtain at the lowest rate of interest the money necessary for construction and equipment.

We are considering the petitions coming from many settlers who urgently need better facilities and the benefit of competitors. At the recent session members of the House pretty unanimously and in vigorous language pressed the government to act. We have fully debated the question, and my colleagues will be authorized to announce this policy of rapid branch railway extensions. It is right that you should have opportunity to approve or condemn the policy before we proceed to apply it. I place it fairly and squarely before you for your judgment. This also is a policy requiring courage, and the hand of faith and the heart and the hand we are developing. If it succeeds in its purpose this policy which I present to you must mean pronounced acceleration of development, it will help to draw our way a continued stream of immigration, it will tend to do away with the present hardships of traffic congestion, it will not only save rates, but all the advantages of keen competition for the handling of your business, it will give railway facilities where none exist, and it cannot fail to give a constantly increasing selling value to every acre of land in the province and every foot of city, town and village real estate. It is a policy which I outline to you with confidence, and a policy which I present with pride."

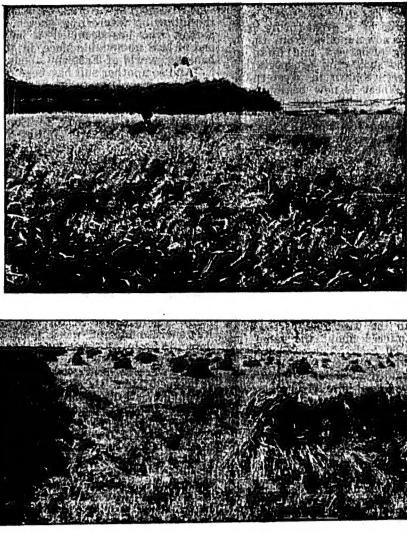
This is an extended programme. One equally ambitious should be launched in Alberta. There is one enterprise in particular that should engage attention, that of building a line which will bring the immensely rich northland of the province, from the development of which Alberta is bound to profit so largely, into touch with the main arteries of commerce. Just what means should be adopted to bring about this increase of traffic facilities it is unnecessary to discuss at the present stage. What we wish to impress now is simply the fact that it is the duty of the provincial government to see that all parts of Alberta, which are capable of sustaining a large population by their potential resources are opened up to settlement at as early a date as possible by railway construction. An energetic and definite railway policy should be announced at the next session of the Legislature.

The C.P.R. Strike and the Public.

It is astonishing how the majority of newspapers are outspoken to a point far beyond rashness on certain occasions, when moderation would be a virtue, while on others when a little plain speaking would be in the public interest, they are as guarded in their utterances as any diplomatic corps. During recent weeks, editorial pages have been filled with torments of abuse directed against one or other of the parties in Saskatchewan. One would think that the whole of the future of Western Canada rested on the result. But, as a matter of fact, from the standpoint of the public interests, it is of very little consequence whether Mr. Scott or Mr. Haultain is returned, when we compare the issues involved in the election in the neighboring province with those at stake in the strife between the Canadian Pacific Railway and a very important section of its employees. It means a serious menace to the return of prosperity, on which with glowing crop prospects we are counting, and its continuance after the Lemieux Act has been invoked will serve to discredit a piece of legislation which gave promise of being of powerful service in the cause of industrial peace. Surely if there is a subject that is worth discussing on the editorial page, here we have one. But how many newspapers are facing it?

They express regret that friction has arisen at this particular time and that the company has not been able to settle the dispute. We must put all these roads in touch with the southern coal fields to obtain the benefits of competition. There are also several C.P.R. branches badly needed. The policy I outline, therefore, is simply this, that if you sanction the programme, the Saskatchewan government will not shirk the work of obtaining these extensions with all the rapidity with which construction

All Eyes on the Grain Fields of the West



A Crop of Oats in Northern Alberta and one of Wheat in the Southern Part of the Province

Wherever you go these days, you cannot talk with a man or a woman for ten minutes without having the conversation veer round to the subject of universal interest, the crop situation. Everywhere hopes are running high. Cutting of fall wheat has been in progress for two weeks. Round about Edmonton the farmers are commencing on their barley this week and will start in on the spring wheat next week. The weather conditions are perfect, as the Saturday News goes to press. Following the heavy rain at the first of the week, there was one cool night and some fears were expressed as to the possibility of frost. But there was no sign of any at any point in the west, with the exception of a small area in Eastern Saskatchewan, where it was not severe enough to do any appreciable damage. Since then the thermometer has steadily risen. The rain in question, while not needed in this part of Alberta at least, has had an

excellent effect throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which were beginning to suffer severely from drought.

All in all the prospects are that the Canadian West will reap what will prove, by all odds, the best crop in its history. What this means, quite apart from the monetary value of the grain harvested, in renewing commercial confidence, is unnecessary to point out.

That the farmers will profit largely from the season's operations, in respect to the price that they receive as well as the amount of produce that they put on the market, also seems assured. A despatch from Minneapolis, dated Wednesday, quotes prominent millers of that city as saying that all new wheat coming on the market there will bring at least a dollar a bushel. That day \$1.10 was bid for special sales to arrive not later than August 20th.

is something on which everyone is agreed. Something more is required from those who presume to lead public opinion.

When the Lemieux Act was passed, its provisions and the theory which underlay it were thoroughly explained. It did not introduce compulsory arbitration of disputes between capital and labor, in the sense that the parties to the dispute were to be forced by law to abide by the result. But it made necessary the submission of the matter at issue to a Conciliation board before a strike was declared. When this board had handed out its decision, and either of the disputants declined to abide by it, it was calculated that the force of public opinion would soon show itself so unmistakably on the side of the party accepting the award that submission to its terms would soon become inevitable.

In the case of the trouble between the C.P.R. and its mechanics, a Conciliation Board was constituted in response to the demand of the men. The company refused to nominate a representative and the Government, following the terms of the Act, did so on its behalf. The questions in dispute are highly technical and it is impossible for the average man to reach any conclusion in respect to them off hand. Sufficient it is to say that this Board, made up of one member appointed by the Unions, one by the government, acting in default of the company and a third agreed upon by these two, made ex-

haustive investigation. The representative of the unions made one report, and his two colleagues another. With the latter the company expressed itself as dissatisfied. Whether it was right or not, it is impossible to say. At any rate, even though the report made larger concessions to the men than the company was in the first place willing to allow, it agreed to accept the rulings of the majority. This is the men have refused to do, insisting on the acceptance of the minority finding, and have accordingly gone on strike.

It is at this point that those who framed the Act calculated that public opinion would assert itself and we believe that it is the duty of those who profess to act as the organs of that opinion to show where they stand. If they do not do so, the procedure provided by this legislation cannot possibly be made effective. The Saturday News holds no brief for the C.P.R. nor is it an enemy of organized labor. What it is thinking of in the present instance is not the welfare of either of the parties to the dispute, but that of the public at large, which will be the most seriously affected. If the machinists persist in holding out against the majority award of the Board constituted to adjudicate on the dispute, they will not only seriously imperil the prosperity of the country, with which the interests of every Canadian worker, whether

serve to bring discredit on the whole cause of Unionism. Up to the present the forces of organized labor in Canada have on the whole been very well led. They have fought hard for adequate remuneration, reasonable hours of labor, and proper conditions surrounding their work and in doing so have had the whole the sympathy of the body of citizens outside their ranks. This we would be very sorry to see alienated in the present instance.

The Toronto Globe says: "With in a few days wheat will be waiting on western plains to be rushed to the sea. Promises of a plenteous yield have made Canadians optimistic, but now comes a dark cloud on the horizon in the shape of a strike. Can Canada afford a strike at such a critical juncture? Does it not remain with authorities high up in the councils of the country to do their utmost to see that some settlement is arrived at, and that soon? The men on strike are those who care for the rolling stock of the company. Consequently the safety of passengers depends to a large extent upon their daily efforts."

No one will dispute the seriousness of the situation, as depicted by the Globe, but it is difficult to understand how "the authorities high up" can do anything more. The resources of the government are exhausted. We have to trust to the good sense of the strikers and to the influence of public opinion upon them to avert what is a grave national danger.

The Schoolbook Contract.

The Saskatchewan campaign has brought out a good deal of information regarding the school book contract entered into by the government of the two provinces. On this page two weeks ago, we quoted the opinion of Mr. John A. Cooper, editor of the Canadian Courier, who was appointed a school book commissioner by Mr. Whitney, the Conservative Premier of Ontario, on the character of the books purchased by Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Cooper has had most exceptional opportunities of studying the school book problem and he unequivocally says that the provinces have made an excellent bargain. This is the principal point, it seems to us, on which we wish as assurance. It will do no harm to reproduce Mr. Cooper's exact words.

"The books," he wrote, "are well made, printed by the writer, who has also an intimate knowledge of nearly all the best renderers, American and British, and he cannot but admit that they are in some respects the finest set of school readers yet produced. The cases are well made; each book is bound front and back with a leather hinge; the stitching, type and type are in class in every respect. Mechanically the books are splendid specimens of the book maker's art. Their cost to the governments, who will supply them free, is as follows: Primer, 13.68 cents; first book, 16.53 cents; second book, 18.91 cents; third book, 23.75 cents; and fourth book, 27.36 cents. Considering the quality of the work and the number of pages in each, the price does not seem excessive. Moreover, the publisher must deliver the books free at the provincial capitals."

This is surely conclusively enough. As to the manner in which the contract for the first shipment of books was filled, we have the following letter received in Regina from the Morang Company solicitor:

"The first edition of the reader," he writes, "has been printed and bound in New York for three principals:

- "1. Because better prices were obtainable there than could be obtained anywhere in Canada.
- "2. Because there is no printing or binding house in Canada that could handle the large edition ordered by the Government in the short time available.

"Because the company think so highly of the readers, they desire to secure the American copywright, which could only be obtained by manufacturing the first edition in the United States.

"The company is under no contract with any person or corporation to regard to the manufacture of our books. The cost of the readers, and if there are any Canadian houses which feel that they are able to

handle the work at prices which will compare favorably with those paid in New York and will guarantee to maintain the high quality required by the Government contract, we will be only too glad to place the business in their hands. This, of course, applies as well to manufacturers in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba as to manufacturers in Ontario."

The Regina Standard quotes the above letter and adds:

"Note clearly, Canadian publishers will be given a chance if they can compare with New York. That is the way the Scott Government encourages home industry."

Here we have a definite enough issue offered and it is one that neither government is likely to hesitate about taking up. It amounts to this: Should Alberta and Saskatchewan pay a considerable amount each year for their school books in addition to what they are required to pay in order that the books may be manufactured in Canada? That is what the Standard asks them to do. But such a course is not in accord with the ideas that the Saturday News would like to see applied to the business of the province. It is all right to encourage home industry wherever the public at large is not being blighted in order to do so. But we cannot see why money that is so urgently needed in these two provinces just at present for the purposes of education should be used to increase the profits of publishers, either in Eastern or Western Canada.

In the article by Mr. Cooper, from which we have quoted above, he makes it clear why it is possible to produce the books more cheaply in Eastern American cities than on this side of the line.

"There is no doubt," he says, "that it is with the Standard and print their own school books. Nevertheless it is also true that these can be produced in New York or Boston more economically and more quickly than in Canada. There are firms there with special equipment and better machinery who can produce books at a speed utterly impossible by hand. The same is true of many other details of manufacture. Canadian book binders are poorly equipped and their work does not compare with those of the United States or Great Britain. Our school books are, generally speaking, vastly inferior to those made in the other two countries."

The further charge is made that these books are the product of non-union labor. This the Morang Company unequivocally denies and is prepared to support its statement by affidavits. Various letters have been published to show that the American Book Company of New York employs scab labor. But it is denied that the American Book Company had anything to do with the contract. The Morang Co. states that the work of printing and binding the books was awarded to the Brammards of New York. The article in the Regina Standard from which we have quoted bases its charge that the American Book Co. did the work on the fact that the Morang Co. has on its letterhead "Special Agents in Canada for the publications of the American Book Co." What evidence is that as to the work done on our school books?

Saskatchewan has gone to that home of university presidents, the Maritime Provinces, to find a head for its new institution of higher learning, Prof. Walter C. Murray of Dalhousie College, Halifax, having been selected. President Tory of the University of Alberta is president of the Edmonton Maritime Club, Dr. Falconer, of the University of Dr. Schurman of Cornell from Prince Edward Island, while many other lesser celebrities in the academic world have hailed from the part of Canada down by the sea. The product of the maritime universities serves as a powerful argument in favor of a new and important institution and should serve to encourage the new provinces in the start which they have made in advance of a large population.

Mr. S. Edwards, superintendent of the Alberta Telephone system, has resigned to go into business in Winnipeg. *Alaska Standard*



IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

Dr. Warre, formerly headmaster at Eton, has made a noteworthy contribution to the discussion of the vexed question of the use of athletic exercises in training. The doctor's remarks in some respects amounted to a vehement denunciation of modern athletics.

The spirit of the age, which favored the Olympic agony, said Dr. Warre, swept into its net all sorts of amusement, every kind of business, and every branch of education. It hung over every display it loved, advertisement, it lived on exhibition. The epoch was quite feverish with record-making and record-breaking. It was a curious reflection to note how this spirit of competition had succeeded in turning most play into hard work and making it of no pleasure.

The sportsmen of Morio England were for the most part no longer joyous recreations. They were mostly for those who took part in them a serious business. The professional element was largely permeating them, greatly to their disadvantage.

In Dr. Warre's opinion only the influence of the public schools and universities remained to militate against the spirit of professionalism and commercialism in athletics. It was incumbent upon these institutions, therefore, to keep up the best traditions, the most wholesome practice, and the highest code of honor in their games.

Dr. Warre's opinion only the influence of the public schools and universities remained to militate against the spirit of professionalism and commercialism in athletics. It was incumbent upon these institutions, therefore, to keep up the best traditions, the most wholesome practice, and the highest code of honor in their games.

Mr. H. J. Helliwell is being warmly congratulated on the score made at the Fort Saskatchewan afternoon last when he stood at the head of the marksmen with a total of 91. In the evening, however, Mr. Stunt broke the record for the range by making 101.

W. Maitland contributes the following interesting sketch to the Saturday News:

"Appeasement of Spittal's trouble at Blythe. I remember a similar case we had to deal with at Fort Saskatchewan quite a few years ago. There was a rifle association at the Fort, and among the crack shots was A. R. Lang, now deceased. We had a match in September, and during the match Mr. Lang's gun gave a bang ahead of us quite a lot. One match was at 200, 400 and 500 yards. There wasn't much difference at the two first, but at 500 yards Mr. Lang was still making 'bull's eyes.' I was standing near when he had rolled up his coat and put it behind his chair to support his rifle. He had a steamer rifle. I told the others and he was stopped. Of course he was angry, still it had to be done. It wasn't fair for the others. Our rule ever was to have the elbow only as a support, resting on the ground. Mr. Lang didn't make so many 'bull's eyes' after that, although he continued to shoot with his gun. We went to Edmonton soon after to a match. Scott Robinson, Matt Macauley, Colin Strang, and Jim Macdonald were the chief shots at Edmonton in those earlier days. At the range I told Jim Macdonald about Mr. Lang's tactics, and Jim told him how he was shoot, although he was angry. I can tell you that I took all the prizes for one of the Association prize, that Jack Forbes took. I don't think the present 'shots' are very far ahead in their scores of what we were. We used the Snider and the Winchester. The Snider was all right, only the bullet was too big, and the wind interested with it, whilst the Winchester was good up to 1500 yards. At 400 yards it was perfect, only the barrel got heated too quickly, and of course, the shots dropped short. Scott Robinson used to hug the Snider so closely as to skin his cheek. We were all right in those early days, and very enthusiastic."

In a story headed "Greatest Living Lacrosse Player is 44 Years

of Age," the Toronto Daily Star has this to say of Alex. Turnbull the star horse of the champion New Westminster team:

"Father" is called, or "Old Man" Turnbull, as he is called, is a great general, and whenever a corner needed strengthening he was there. Although 44 years of age and bald, he raced around like a two-year-old, and at one time led the home in their desperate and persistent baring in the Shamrock's goal. He rushed back to help on his own defense or raced up and down center as if running meant nothing to him. His playing was superb, and brought forth rounds of applause.

Turnbull will be 45 years of age next Saturday, but he must have taken the elixir of life. He is full of what the baseball players call "pepper," and has wonderful endurance, to say nothing of a very brainy method of handling his players.

Turnbull will be one of the members of the Canadian Olympic team, which sails for England on October 1. Up then, Turnbull will be in Toronto and practice with the Tecumsehs. He will be here on Saturday, and will direct the New Westminster team in their match with the Tecumsehs at the Island.

Turnbull was battered to pieces by the Shamrocks yesterday. His face and head were cut severely, and his nose looked like a piece of raw beefsteak. He played most of the game with blood streaming from his face.

The New Westminster team beat all the money they had with them, and won handsomely on yesterday's game. Manager Welsh received over 200 congratulatory telegrams.

This is how the Evening Telegram speaks of the punishment that was handed out to gallant Royal Citizens:

The veteran, Alex. Turnbull, received the most severe treatment. "I don't think anyone in particular hit it in for me," said Alex, in reply to the question at whose hands he suffered. "It just seemed that whoever I came up against had me it. I never hit a man in my life."

"If I can't get the ball from him, I let him have it. Lynch was easy, Rockford is a hard man to play on because he likes his feed, and keeps handing out everything, like cross-checks and digs in the stomach."

Howard gave me several butt-ends of the stick in the side, and I had to be dressed next morning I was so sore. However, it was worth it."

In truth, the reports of Turnbull's punishment are not exaggerated. He was cut on the left side of the forehead with three long and sharp claws and a cut on the smaller one on the right side and the most painful blow was one on the right side of the mouth extending down into the lips. Four stitches were necessary to close this gap and his mouth is terribly swollen. Then his nose is bruised and long and extends from his ear back. "He was as though he had come out of a railway accident," one bystander remarked. Some of the others bear hard knocks too."

As a result of a wager, Fred McLeod, professional golfer, of the Onwentsia Country club, at Lake Forest, near Chicago, won the 18 hole cup in 82 strokes, tied with the 18 hole limit of half a moon by the dim light of half a moon. He made the first nine holes in 38 and was going at a fast clip until the fourteenth hole was reached. The moon then went behind a cloud and the rest of the course was finished in the dark. McLeod used iron clubs throughout, driving with a putter to make the ball go straight and using a mid-iron through the fair greens. He laid nearly all his approaches dead and did not lose a ball. The wager was that he could not make the first nine holes in better than 45.

I am in receipt this week of the following letter from London, dealing with the Old Country cricket situation:

"The weather means big games and this has been abundantly proved of late. 'Banji,' delighted the spectators during the Sussex v. Surrey match by playing a splendid innings of 200, and his chief hits were twenty 4's. It is about the best innings he has played this season and his reception on returning to the pavilion was most cordial. The Surrey batsmen, G. B. Fry, have gone to the head of the batting table, his figure for 14 complete innings being 823 runs—average 59.07."

Needham of Derbyshire has now topped the list of the first class batsmen who have made a century in both innings of a match and this he accomplished against the bowlers of Essex. This did not prevent Essex from winning, the victory being partly due to Freeman (J.) a newcomer, who made 92 not out, Hobbs 116 and made any sort of show. The Surrey batsmen, G. B. Fry, have very much indeed. The big score considerably improved his average and raised it to 46.19. Writing of averages, G. B. Fry has gone to the head of the batting table, his figure for 14 complete innings being 823 runs—average 59.07."

Edmonton having clinched the championship of the Twillight League, went up against Calgary Saturday for the baseball championship of Alberta. On Wednesday as remarkable a game as was ever played in the province took place between the two teams on the diamond below the hill. With Charlie Crist on the slab for Calgary and Vining on the mound, the Princeps Flavin and Richlieu's nice and ward, Mr. Carvel as Rev. Jess Morrell, was far from being the wooden man that the role could easily develop into, while Mr. Yule, as Burgess, and Mr. Harrison, as Rev. Lexy, did much to brighten up the play.

As a curtain-raiser Mr. Nelson and Miss Davidson gave "A Queen's Messenger," a stirring little drama of diplomatic life.

The two plays will be repeated on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, when Mr. Nelson and his company should be greeted by large audiences.

"Hamlet" will be presented the first of next week and the remainder of the following play will be produced: "The Private Secretary," "A Prisoner of Zenda," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Arms and the Man." Each play will be given a careful production, complete with special scenery, costumes and effects.

The Sunday evening concerts at the Edmonton Opera House are constantly growing in popularity. Mr. Langford's orchestra is accom-

plishing a great work in the case of good music.

Last Sunday night

Miss Mary Gerding and Mr. Whithy were the soloists of the evening, both being warmly received.

At the Dominion Theatre at the front of the city last week the Jeanne Russell Company presented a farce comedy "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," which was very much enjoyed by large audiences. It is as a serious actor that Mr. Frederick Clarke is seen at his best, but as the bugus Mr. John Brown he fully rose to the occasion, while his support throughout was excellent. The play is founded on a lie told by a husband to his wife to excuse his absence

from home over-night, which re-

quires other lies in order to shield him from the suspicion of the first offence. The complications are bewildering and produce much interest.

Miss Stone as Mrs. John Brown and Mr. Caldwell as her real husband were most amusing. Miss Russell had a rather colorless part as compared with those usually assigned to her, but, as always, did it full justice. The same result applies to the work of Miss Gerding, who is one of the cleverest of a decidedly clever company, which has kept up a remarkably high standard throughout the season.

On the last three nights of the week the comedy drama of southern life "Forgiven," is being produced, with the first of next week Mr. Clarke again in the role, in which he has won no little distinction of Mephistopheles in "Faust."

When last week's notice of "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," as produced at the Dominion, was being written, I was not aware that the author, Mr. Bronson Howard, a man to whom the playgoers of America are indebted for a number of plays, had passed from the stage of this world. His death had taken place at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. Jersey, on the Tuesday previous. "Saratoga," "The Henrietta," "Shenandoah," "The Young Mrs. Winthrop" and many other plays of his will live long after him.

The no receipts from the benefit concert at the Thistle Rink on Friday evening of last week reached the satisfactory sum of \$701, which is being forwarded to the sufferers at Fernie. The enterprise was one which did all credit to the Messrs. Bronson, who not only went to the trouble of organizing the concert but donated the receipts for that evening at the Dominion Theatre.

On Monday evening Mr. Albert Greenaway delighted an audience which filled the First Baptist church to the doors. He has one of the finest baritones voices that has ever been heard in this part of the west.

"The Toreador" was probably his best number. Associated with him on the programme were Miss Jessie McQuarrie, Miss Constance Buck, Miss Zella Hawe, Mr. R. S. Telford, and Mr. J. G. Walford, all of whom were listened to with genuine pleasure.

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THE LOUNGER

The Lounger has for a long while been anxious to discharge a serious mission and the other day a friend made a suggestion of which he is only too willing to take advantage. "You know what a lot of stale jokes there are floating about," he said, "why not lend your influence towards calling some of them in. I can't go down the street but some one buttonholes me and tells a yarn that has been repeated to me on and on for years back. It's a horrible bore having to look pleasant and laugh at the proper time. Of course, you don't care what is said, but it's not nice. It's not enough to say when he is finished, 'You tell that story better than I have ever heard it told before.' But when you are looking for business, it isn't often safe to do this. So you must just grin and bear it, the grin in question becoming very mechanical and painless. The person on whom doesn't stop here, however. You pay out your good money for newspapers and magazines and again these ten and twenty year olds come back at you. Now what I would like you to do is to publish every week a bit of this alleged humor which has been stalking the land and which should be consigned to the world's joke attic for a generation at least. I am convinced that if you did this, it would have a very salutary effect. In order to help the thing along, I would suggest to your readers, that whenever they see it in a newspaper or magazine, that you have it published, they should write the Saturday News and ask that a marked copy of the paper in which you have placed it on the roll of dishonor be sent to the offender. The same course might be followed in the case of any individual who persists in telling a story after it has been put to rest in the past. Your readers might go still further and submit to you for publication stories from which they have suffered. As a starter, I submit to you two which I have read in the current number of Everybody's Magazine, which are certainly old enough to vote, even though an attempt has been made to dress them up so as to afford some sort of a disguise."

The idea is an excellent one and I would respectfully urge everyone to come to my aid in making the project a success. My only fear is that some one will occasionally submit extracts from longer's own column for pillory. However, here goes! the two offenders mentioned above starting the ball rolling.

ON THE INDIAN LIST, JOKES WHICH MUST BE CALLED IN.

No. I.

One of our popular New England lecturers tells this amusing story: A street boy of diminutive stature was trying to sell some young kittens to passers-by. One day he accosted the late Rev. Phillips Brooks, asking him to purchase. Recomending them as good Episcopalian kittens, Dr. Brooks laughing refused, thinking them too small to be taken from their mother. A few days later a Presbyterian minister who had witnessed this episode was asked by the same boy to buy the same kittens. This time the lad announced that they were faithful Presbyterians.

" Didn't you tell Dr. Brooks last week that they were Episcopalian kittens?" the minister asked sternly. "Yessir," replied the boy quickly, "but they'd had their eyes opened since then, sir." —Everybody's.

No. II.

A man admitted to walking in his sleep went to bed all right one night, but when he awoke he found himself on the street in the grasp of a policeman. "Hold on," he cried, "you mustn't arrest me. I'm a somnambulist." To which the policeman replied, "I don't care what your religion is— you can't walk the streets in your nightshirt." —Everybody's.

The Calgary Herald sent out a member of its staff the other day to write up the crops and this is how he started his report:

"E're the harvest moon has waned, Alberta dear, We'll have money for a case of Cal-gary beer; And we'll all go out together In this damnest, finest weather And drink a mighty bumper to good cheer."

The Herald ought to call its man in. He is mixed up in his in-

structions. Instead of investigating this year's wheat, he has been turning his attention to last year's crop.

The wife of a friend of mine had just finished reading what the Saturday News had to say last week about the Dominion Theatre Stock company.

"Oh, dear," she said, "I feel it in my bones that you are going to take me to the theatre tonight."

"Which bone, darling?"

"I'm not sure, but I think it's my wishbone!"

The need of speaking distinctly over the telephone cannot be too strongly emphasized. A minister was called up by a reporter who inquired the subject of the next morning's discourse.

"Wise as serpents, harmless as doves," responded the clergyman.

When the paper came out, the minister was electrified to read "that is a serpent as harmless as a dove?"

A few people who delight in the problems which produce nightmares and put an end to domestic serenity will appreciate a rival to "How old is Ann," for which a Londoner is responsible. Here it is:

"In the United States the dollar has exchange value of ninety cents. In Mexico the American dollar has the same value, ninety cents. On the frontier of the United States where Texas joins Mexico there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man for ten cents drinks whisky at the American saloon and pays for it with an American dollar, receiving a Mexican dollar as change. At the Mexican saloon he pays the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar as change. It is evident that the limit of the increasing power of the length of time is the hand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?"

The club woman closed her book on "domestic responsibility" and, with a tinge of remorse, went out on the lawn, where her children were at play.

"Mary," she informed the children's nurse, "I've neglected my young ones for the elts too much these last few years, and I'm going to try and make amends. Now, this afternoon I intend to dress one of them with my own hands, take it out on the park."

It was quite late in the afternoon when the same woman, after pushing a go-cart containing the youngster she had selected and prepared for its outing about the spacious public park for several hours, started toward home. She had hardly come within sight of where the nurse rushed up, palpably agitated.

"Oh, mum!"

"The child's all right, Mary," the mother announced by way of assurance. "I humored it all afternoon with candy and fruit!"

"But, mum," cried the nurse, endeavoring to restrain her, "Dr. Smith's next door's been snared into a fit, the paroxysm been noticed and—Oh, Lawd, mum!"

"Don't act so, Mary! Why should you get so excited over the hysterical Drs. Smith?"

"You've gone an' took her child, mum!" —From the Bohemian for August.

Little Johnny's father is a physician and his mother is a Christian Scientist. Recently the little boy was threatened with appendicitis. His sister going into the room where Johnny was in bed, found a very indignant little boy, who made this complaint:

"My mother won't let me talk slang, and when I told mother how sick I was she said, 'Forget it,' and when I told her he said, 'Cut it out.' —Judge.

Personalia.

The following are the members of an editorial party which will visit Edmonton on Friday of next week, according to Mr. Arthur Hawkes, publicity officer of the Canadian Northern:

Robert R. Jones, managing editor, Chicago Inter-Ocean, formerly Washington correspondent.

Elliott Flower, author of "The Spokesman," etc. Contributor to the "Star" and the Saturday Evening Post. On his present trip, he will write a series of articles on weather conditions in Canada for the Chicago Tribune.

Richard Henry Little, Chicago Record-Herald, President of the Press Club of Chicago. War correspondent for the Record-Herald in the Philippines, Russia, China, and India.

William Hard, of Everybody's Magazine. Formerly editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune. Political economist.

B. F. Barton, managing editor of the Home Herald (weekly) and World's Events (monthly). Author of "Double Trouble," "The Broken Lance," etc. For several terms mayor of Sioux City, Iowa. Formerly chairman of the Iowa State committee. Close personal friend of William J. Bryan.

George D. Richards, associated editor of the World To-day, of which

publication he is one of the owners. Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of Canada-West.

Of the many journalistic parties that have visited Edmonton, none have contained so many men of real eminence in their profession and the Board of Trade is making every preparation to enable them to see the city in all its splendor.

How profitable these attentions are is now being once again demonstrated by the newspapers now arriving from Minnesota, in which the editors from that State who visited the Canadian West last month give their impressions. All pay glowing tributes to the hospitality of Edmonton and to the surprising position of the city in relation to western development, which assures its expansion into a great centre in the near future.

The Calgary Herald says: "There is a snap shot in the Montreal Witness of July 30 that would make some of the old timers of Alberta weep if they saw it. It is a photograph of Hon. Frank Oliver in uniform, looking dignified in a gorgeous Windsor uniform, cockade, gold stripes, with gloves, brass buttons and all the other magnificent trimmings of court circles. Those who remember Frank's lurid sentiments about that sort of thing in the old Red River cart days may be interested to know that he is still clinging to the hon. gentleman feels in a Windsor uniform."

The evolution is about as remarkable as that in the case of Hon. John Burns, president of the British local government board. The first appearance of the former leader in the dockworkers' strike in a court uniform was received with a mixed interest in the Old Land. But in neither case was there any question of the proper course to pursue. Political prominence makes necessary certain changes in personal habits, which anyone who has aspirations along these lines must accommodate himself to, no matter what his own feelings are.

Many friends will regret to learn that the health of Mr. Harrison Young is such as to necessitate a three months' leave of absence from his duties as superintendent of the Edmonton meteorological station.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea and Premier Rutherford Bullock returned from the centenary celebration at Quebec, while in the ancient capital, was a guest at a dinner party, at which there were present the lieutenant-governors of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

Among the Albertans prominent in the political world who visited Edmonton this week were Mr. J. Moore, M.P.P., Red Deer, who was just returned from the East, Dr. Clark Olds, and Mr. R. T. Tedford M.P.P., Leduc.

Rev. David Flemming, for 6 years pastor of Knox Presbyterian church, Stratford, has tendered his resignation.

Mr. J. N. Grieve, now Canadian immigration agent at Spokane, and formerly member of the House of Commons for North Pacific, Ontario, was a visitor to Edmonton during the week, leaving later for a trip down the Canadian Northern line.

Mr. Charles F. Roland, industrial commissioner, Winnipeg, and Mr. George M. Hall of the Saturday Post, Winnipeg, were visitors to Edmonton and the C.N.R. country this week.

Mr. Alfred Alleyne Jones has returned from a trip to Australia.

Dr. O. F. Strong of Edmonton was elected a member of the Executive of the Canadian Dental Association, at the meeting of that body in Ottawa.

Mr. W. H. Gray of the London Collegiate Institute, who has been visiting in Edmonton and Stratford, has returned east.

Word has been received of the death, resulting from a fall off his horse, at Maple Creek of Mr. Walter Smith, for three years a student at Alberta College, Edmonton, and latterly principal of the school at Stettler.

Richard Henry Little, Chicago Record-Herald, President of the Press Club of Chicago. War correspondent for the Record-Herald in the Philippines, Russia, China, and India.

William Hard, of Everybody's Magazine. Formerly editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune. Political economist.

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George D. Richards, associated editor of the World To-day, of which

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Farmers' Representation.

Editor Saturday News.

Sir.—Last week I was invited to attend a meeting of the officers of the Society of Equity held in Edmonton, and it gave me much pleasure to be able to meet with our friends under such pleasant circumstances, for I soon found that we are practically one in our aims and objects. I gave them to understand that anything I said at that meeting must be understood to be unofficial and only my own opinions on the matters discussed. I was delighted to find that every one present at that meeting was strongly in favor of something being done to bring our two organizations together. This was to me the most interesting part of the proceedings of that meeting, although many other important matters were discussed.

In my humble opinion no greater work can be done, and no nobler act performed by either of the two associations than that of uniting the forces of the two; and it is my intention to do all in my power to forward this grand work, and I trust the matter will be taken up by all our branches, and that all will give vent to their feelings on the matter. Never was the time more favorable, and never the unity of farmers more needed than at the present. It is the duty of every officer to let by-gones be by-gones, and each and all strive to bring about the grand union of the two. It is my opinion that thousands of the farmers are staying outside our ranks solely on account of the fact that two organizations exist in this province, and they feel sure that both are on the wrong track. I have yet to meet the man who thinks that two associations should exist in this province, then why not make a determined effort to unite?—once united what a mighty force that Association would be. Consider the energy and power wrapped up in 92 per cent of the population of this province. Consideration must be given the request of this large force, and the just rights of the farmer shall be forthcoming in the near future.

Our President said in a recent letter in the newspapers that we should not spend our time in turning down parties—one will not serve us better than the other, or words to that effect. I quite agree with him. No doubt had the Conservative party been running this province for the same time that the Rutherford legislature has the results would have been no better under the management of a legislature composed of men in the same calling as that of the Rutherford party. We must give them credit for having passed legislation on a large scale, and put through a large amount of business that will prove of vast importance to many of the firms represented in the legislature. But, alas! how little for the farmer! Still what can we expect. We have not sent farmers to legislate for us. Do we expect that the lawyers, the real estate man, the lumber merchants, the doctors, the manufacturers, and such that have not had the gratification of knowing the pluses and minuses of the calling should be represented in both our parliament and legislature in proportion to its importance. In that case in the west at least the farmer should predominate, for agriculture is of the greatest importance. But we are told that farmers do not, or have not, in the past made good legislators or politicians. Is it any wonder if he has not when he has had his nose held tight to the grindstone from the early days of childhood till his call comes, Come up higher? Still if he has not in the past been a success shall he always lie low? No, he shall not. Politicians, like those of other callings, have to be perfected and polished by experience. How many of our doctors, lawyers, real estate men and manufacturers when first introduced into parliament and the legislature have sat and tried to look wise when at the time they felt themselves the biggest fools in the crowd, and could not for the life of them open their mouths to say yes or no for weeks; but they have held on to the ropes and in time got

laying and lounging under the shade of trees and verandahs of the Pacific slopes, and in the great mansions and in the flower gardens and palaces of the Old Country, and cruising in costly yachts, living on the fat of the land, company promoters and shareholders of large corporations have been watching the progress of that homesteader who was so truly and well turned out that land of so little value into valuable property, and producing products to make trade and commerce, and enriching the world at large by their persistent labors. Like a bird of prey they have swooped down upon that settler just when he hoped to receive a little reward for his untiring labors, and have robbed him of that just reward by charging him excessive rates on rail and taking his produce at less cost of production, causing him to mortgage his farm and in many cases his stock and implements to carry him over another term, only to find that he is deeper in the mire than a year before, being now burdened with exorbitant interest on loans and implements. Such are the facts of the conditions of thousands of our settlers we are sorry to have to confess.

Not that we have fault to find with the soil, the climate, or the fair domain. We are satisfied we have the making of the best agricultural province in the whole Dominion, and that it cannot be beaten in the whole world, taking all things into consideration. Still, we have men who, I say, have fought against the great odds that were against them and have conquered; but it has in many cases been achieved by the concentrated efforts of the whole family, and the mortgage and interest has been paid out of the unpaid labor of the wife and children. This is a disgrace to any land, and it is time we, as farmers claim our just rights and see that we are represented in our parliament and legislature. If the province is to become prosperous and self-supporting it will and can only be by its agriculture becoming profitable. Prosperity to the farmer and rancher means the same to our towns and cities. We have facts to look in the face; we have for the past few years been large borrowers of capital. We have been building for and looking for large things; we have now to realize that we have interest and principal to pay back. The investor is watching our growth. Is it healthy? he is enquiring. Will it last? that is the problem now before us. Will it last? But if it is to us must all realize that we have a duty to perform, and the first is that we each and all for the best of our ability and for the best interest of the province at large. Selfish interests and motives must be cast aside and we must do as we would be done by. When the farmer has broken up the land and produced all that is possible from that land, he has done his part. It is then the duty of the Government to see to it that an outlet is provided for that produce; that a market is obtained, that transportation is provided at reasonable cost. Tariffs on machinery and implements required for the working of the farm must be so adjusted that competition is created that will give the farmer his necessities at reasonable cost. In fact, the time has come when we have got to turn to strict business—both Government and people. What should our Government consist of? In my humble opinion every profession, trade and calling should be represented in both our parliament and legislature in proportion to its importance. In that case in the west at least the farmer should predominate, for agriculture is of the greatest importance. But we are told that farmers do not, or have not, in the past made good legislators or politicians. Is it any wonder if he has not when he has had his nose held tight to the grindstone from the early days of childhood till his call comes, Come up higher? Still if he has not in the past been a success shall he always lie low? No, he shall not. Politicians, like those of other callings, have to be perfected and polished by experience. How many of our doctors, lawyers, real estate men and manufacturers when first introduced into parliament and the legislature have sat and tried to look wise when at the time they felt themselves the biggest fools in the crowd, and could not for the life of them open their mouths to say yes or no for weeks; but they have held on to the ropes and in time got

into the swim. But we as farmers don't want what is in the ordinary way called a clever politician—they get too smart and we soon find them doing questionable things; they get smart and crooked. No, we want good plain straightforward men to represent us who will strike straight from the shoulder, men of principle and good sound judgment. We will take all chances if such will come forward. We will give them reasonable time to get into line if they will at every opportunity advance our interest and manfully oppose that which is against our interest: in short work for the best interest of the farmer, which we claim is for the best interest of the province at large. We will be satisfied with him if he is not a polished talking machine or a bag of gas. We want the worker, not the talker. Farmers, always keep in mind that A.F.A. stands not only for Alberta Farmers' Association, but also After Fair Adjustments. Yours truly

Rice Shephard.

Strathcona.

The Chilled Meat Industry.

The committee recently appointed to examine into conditions connected with the development of an export trade in chilled beef, with the object of placing data and information before the Dominion government and urging the early establishment of the industry, held its first meeting at Lacombe on 4th August.

This committee has, since its appointment at Calgary, on 4th July, gathered quite a mass of valuable information bearing on the chilled meat export trade carried on in other meat exporting countries and also particulars regarding the few attempts that have been made in the past to establish a similar export trade from Canada, the object being to examine into the causes which have led this country to confine its attention almost entirely to the export of live cattle to the neglect of the dead meat trade, a business which, carried on in conjunction with the export of the live stock, has proved of immense benefit to other meat producing countries.

This subject is being widely discussed at the present moment, not only by ranchers and farmers, but by all who are interested in the development of the country and more particularly the western portions of Canada. It is therefore satisfactory to know that something of a practical nature is likely to be done shortly this country the first step having been taken by the formation of a committee composed of the following men: Frank White, president Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, chairman; Jas. Walters, president Alberta Stockbreeders' association; R. G. Matthews, secretary Western Stock Growers' association; E. J. Prent, secretary Alberta Farmers' association; E. G. Palmer, of Edmonton, cold storage expert.

The above names should show that the matter will be pushed forward with energy and not allowed to begin and end with the formation of a commission and a report and should be some guarantee that any recommendation brought forward will carry considerable weight and will be given careful consideration by the Dominion government.

World's Biggest Millers in Receiver's Hands.

A Minneapolis despatch says: "The Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company of this city, the largest of its kind in the world, has been placed temporarily in the hands of receivers. Financial embarrassment is admitted by officials, but it is understood that the company's indebtedness amounts to approximately nine million dollars, with deficiency between assets and liabilities of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The company was incorporated in London and the majority of the stock is owned in that country.

The country is capitalized at one million pounds sterling. The mills will be operated in direct charge of receivers just appointed, they being Albert C. Loring, president of the North Western Consolidated Milling Company; Charles S. Pillsbury, son of the late C. S. Pillsbury; and Albert C. Cobb, of the firm of Cobb and Wheelwright, local attorneys. The last statement of the company, issued four months ago,

stated net earnings of \$642,000. Against this were bond interest charges of \$25,000 and dividends on preferred stock of \$17,000, and other charges of \$200,000, leaving a balance of only \$15,000. The company was founded by C. A. Pillsbury, who was later joined by former Senator Washburn. The stock is now owned by English capitalists, but the mills, which have a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, are operated by Americans.

George Zabriski, New York, president of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, said today that he had understood that the company was considering re-organization and that the appointment of a temporary receiver was expected. He said that last May the company's financial condition was such that the directors postponed action on dividend on preferred stock. The announcement on the local change caused a panic and prices broke a full cent, but recovered under good support."

The Journal's Reply.

The Edmonton Journal last week contained the following:

"Under the caption "As Usual," the Bulletin vents its spleen under the cloak of the Alberta Homestead. As far as the latter is concerned, we have nothing to say other than that when it assumed The Journal intended to be the body of Alberta farmers it takes upon itself to say something for which it has no foundation in fact.

"The farmers of Alberta know

that they have no truer or stancher friend than the Journal and no amount of misrepresentation on the part of the Homestead will disabuse the minds of Alberta people.

"We wish to call the attention of the Homestead to the campaign which the Bulletin has been waging against Conservative speakers in the city for the past several months. In reporting the proceedings of the Conservative association it not only misquoted, misrepresented statements and deliberately lied and doubted the truth of the reports. But the moment the shoe is placed on the other foot then it becomes all at once a different story. It is all very well to let the Bulletin and its followers have their way, but they should not forget this is a game that two can play. There was not one word of truth in the report of the Clover Bar picnic was quite indefensible. If it had been that paper's first offence, the farmers might be disposed to attribute it merely to the carelessness of some individual connected with the Journal staff. But almost as flagrant a violation of the law of fairness and decency was committed last winter by the Journal in its report of the A.F.A. oyster supper and the meeting that followed at Clover Bar.

As to the charges which the Journal makes against the Bulletin, they have nothing to do with either the Alberta Farmers' Association or the Alberta Homestead. If the Bulletin reports Conservative meetings as unfair and partisan fashion, that is surely no reason why the Journal should publish a report of an A.F.A. gathering, which misrepresented it altogether.—Alberta Homestead.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

The following shipments are being made by the Alberta Milling Company, Edmonton, direct to wholesale houses in London, Glasgow and Leith.

Glasgow. For immediate shipment, 70,000 lbs.

Any time in August, 280,000 lbs.

For shipment in September, 140,000 lbs.

London, England. For shipment in September, 280,000 lbs.

Inquiries for shipment in October, 280,000 lbs.

Leith, Scotland.

For shipment in August, 70,000 lbs. No small importance can be attached to the fact that the cables were for Alberta flour. The orders amount in all to 1,120,000 lbs.

A cup of BOVRIL is a fine tonic in any season but it is valuable in many other ways. A little added to soups and stews greatly improves their food value. Try it when warming Canned Meats.

BOVRIL



See
C. C. THOMPSON
The Family Grocer

Foil

EVERYTHING
GOOD TO EAT

330 JASPER EAST
PHONE 149



The FOREMOST CANADIAN PIANO

Highest Quality
Exquisite Quality of Tone.
Most Perfect Workmanship.
Of Almost Endless Durability.

WHEN YOU HEAR THE
NORDHEIMER
PIANO

you realize instinctively how different it is in tone, character to other pianos. There is something so unique, so harmonious, in its singing quality that exercises a most potent charm on player and listener alike. And then the durability of the Nordheimer piano is proverbial.

Catalogue and Prices mailed.

Geo. H. Suckling
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Wareroom: Second St.

Opposite Thistle Rink

Arthur E. Hopkins
CITY AGENT

FACT ELEVEN

THE Imperial Life is the only Canadian company established during the last fifteen years that has made a profit to policy-holders. This is the result of efficient and progressive management and a reliable forecast of the satisfactory returns which will accrue to the holders of Imperial policies.

C. D. ROGERS, Dist. Manager
Archibald Bldg., Edmonton

The People of Edmonton
will find in the
IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts can be opened for small sums or large (\$100 and upwards). Interest is added to all balances on last day of January, April, July and October.

All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the service of our Depositors.

A special room is provided for women.

Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

Capital, \$4,925,000

Your Savings Account
is solicited.Rest, \$4,925,000
G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK
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Canadian Bankers' Association Money Orders for sale at all Branches.

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton.

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**Mid-Summer
Bargains**

During our great Mid-summer Clearing Sale which closes on Saturday, August 15th, we are offering many splendid values, values far beyond the ordinary. For instance

Odd lines but all

sizes in

LADIES'

AMERICAN

OXFORDS

Regular \$4.00 &

\$4.50 pr.

for \$3.25

Odd lines but all

sizes in

LADIES'

AMERICAN

PATENT

BOOTS

Regular \$5.00 pr.

for \$3.85



VISIT OUR STORE DURING THE SALE

W. Johnstone Walker & Co.

267 Jasper Avenue E.

The Store that sells for the lowest prices

WANTED

EXPERIENCED CITY AGENT

BY

**The Excelsior Life
Insurance Co.**

Kilgour & Little, Provincial Managers

MONEY TO LEND

Saturday News Ads. bring Results

HARVEST-TIDE.

By Edward Wilbur Mason.

The fields of ripened wheat stretch far and wide, Far as the wealth of Egypt's plains of old. But oh, the beauty of the poppies tide! That runs along the mold! The corn that crowns the distant hill-tops broad. Flames like an Aztec watch-fire in the air. But oh, the glory of the golden-rod! That lights the valley fair!

The toiling reapers all day gather sheaves.

All their sickles in the sun-light swing.

But oh, the lovers walking in the leaves, And sowing dreams of Spring!

—Smart Set.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Mary Jane is a public institution. In Edmonton she is also a vexed and vexing problem.

It is inevitable that in a country as new as the West, the Mary Janes of many lands should flock and flock again, forming a living chapter in the history of the life of the country. Because of this I am moved to write my experiences of "Mary, as I have found her," leaving other Mary Janes in distant parts, but with eyes turned Westwards to draw a moral, which may perhaps be of use to those whom they themselves in their efforts to make their fortunes in the Promised Land.

"The old-time Mary Jane who used to spend a life-time in one family, helping to rear the babies, beloved by all, has passed away," is a common saying now the world over. Out West, except in very rare instances, she has not come. The "new issue" of which our grandmothers speak so contemptuously has arisen to take her place, until she is no longer the "new issue," but the general type that prevails commonly—the Mary Jane with her problem, a problem which is not the least of those now confronting us in Western Canada to-day.

She is a big problem because we are a busy people; a people too engrossed in multitudinous duties to very often be able to do our own domestic work. She is a very vexed and vexing proposition because she must not be allowed to be the for the most part a stranger in a strange land, but also because she comes to us with the most extravagantly ridiculous notions as to what is her rightful due, our unparalleled and unlimited incomes, and lastly our supposed ignorance as to how things should be done because some misguided creatures have assured her that she'll be snapp'd up by an eligible young homesteader in marriage before she has time to say Jack Robinson, and because, fatal error, she has a half-contempt for what need be done for a mistress in the wild and woolly West.

She is a responsible person for my understanding. I don't pretend to know, but the general idea seems to prevail that in these newer provinces, gold blows about the street in plumes of dust. Just as at one time other self-deluded mortals on hearing that there were gold fields in the gold fields, and waste from the gold fields, which a small proportion of free gold still remained, rushed thither, firmly believing the city was literally paved with the precious metal.

In the case of ignorant foreigners one can forgive these Arabian Nights' dreams, but for ordinary individuals to cherish such ridiculous ideas strikes one as just a bit ridiculous.

Because it is a country I am describing so great and wonderful in its possibilities, that it can afford to have the plain and honest truth of it fairly delivered to you, I may here venture to remark that the rest of the world, the domestic and other countries like the rest of the cow-hoed, and the imperial sway of the One and Only Company, has passed away forever. Good wages are always available for good service, much, very much in advance of what could be obtained in the old lands, but "we're from Missouri" is a plain, plain phrase, when it comes to helping hold up for preposterous wages for crude and inadequate service.

In so far as I have reason to believe that the present book is destined to travel rather widely overseas, where Western conditions are not yet to be appreciated, I may say, from personal experience, at some length on this point. Now we all know that there is a general impression abroad that out West the formalities are entirely dispensed with, and that the inhabitants live, so to speak, very close to nature. Which is entirely and utterly absurd so far as the towns and cities are concerned. Immigrants

of course who propose to homestead or go beyond the railway limits can live needless to remark, pretty much as in the East. Western cities are as much in the know and a good deal more up-to-date in most respects, than the very much older and closely-settled eastern communities. What people seem to lose sight of, is the fact that the population of the majority of Western cities is composed of the young bloods of the most highly civilized lands on the face of the globe; and not of men and women who have been living practically cut off from their kind for generations.

To-day the swarthy fur-trader of the north is as much a curiosity in Edmonton as the menagerie in a circus. To be sure he drops in on us, once in a twelve-month, when he brings his annual yearly catch of furs, but his coming is an event, and the going of him is like the following up of an Arab's tent.

From all of which you may gather, that domestic service in a city such as Edmonton, is required to be, able to command high wages, of proficient, a class as in any part of the world. On the other hand very few families employ any but a general or two domestics, a cook and housemaid. There is a small field for lady companions and capable housekeepers, but these are generally considered more bother than they are worth.

In the Old Country they are told that Canadians are easy with the result that they don't imagine we know the value of money. Strange to the country and new to our ways, they ask us, what will have to do a great deal of training, to suit them to us, and as at fifteen dollars a month, this is far absolutely crude service. As a matter of fact fifteen dollars a month or £5 in English money is considered a very fair wage for competent help.

In England the girl who asks fifteen here, would probably command, English women inform me, six or seven dollars and have to work harder.

While the general wage-earning capacity of business men is undoubtedly very much greater out West than in the older communities, so is a great measure in proportion greater the cost of living, and so like respect help we must afford for domestic help at a fabulous rate. House rent for modern dwellings is a big item, fruit and vegetables are dear proportionately, also a great many of the necessities of life. Taking her board and lodgings into account then Mary Jane comes to us with a new life, new communities, and entering into service she should remember this.

In three years out west I have known Mary Jane in five languages: Cynthia, a half-breed; Mary, the Galician; Florence, who owns to calling Germany home; Jean, from Jean, France; and Victoria from England.

As regards one of them the story is soon told. Mary Jane wasn't cleanly, though she had a fixed preoccupation for dressing up, Mary Jane was extravagant but a good cook.

Mary Jane commanded eighteen dollars as a monthly remuneration, and was expected to be cleaned hourly to assist our ladies given an even half-chance to be healthy. Plainly there was nothing to do but release her.

In her place came Mary The Second, Candor compels me to here confess that Numer Two was not excellent in what she asked, six weeks to start in on her entire training.

For two weeks we stood each other, Mary "pongerstering" and "proskynning" and "Misus" pointingly "plate,Mary," "jug,Mary," and there were lessons on how to address strangers in the language so forth. The Mastad of the House being called into requisition to ring the bell the while Misus attended her at the door. The place seemed feasible, but "sit down" shouted at a guest in lieu of the more customary, "Won't you be seated," didn't go over well. The custom of the place was to be seated on the floor, and now, as by this time the innocent (7) child had taken very naturally to walking out with men she just picked up on the street—an English custom I have heard tell—one joyful night I had her an eternal farewell.

Followed my three other types and one more, in whom their demand for a high and somewhat necessary qualification to earn them. If one was a good cook, she couldn't keep the house decently liveable in, another just "lifted" things, without taking the trouble to try to conceal the fact. I have sat in fascinated wonderment while my Sunday-best cut-steel belt caved round the table clasped about

Reading the Tea Leaves

Means something to an intelligent woman. When they unroll into perfectly formed leaves, she knows it is not stale, much-handled bulk tea, but reliable



RAM LAL'S PURE TEA

sold by all grocer's in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. packages and 1 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. tins, with its own Fine Natural Flavor.

TOMATOES

We have a quantity of small tomatoes which we will sell

**ON SATURDAY
AT
10c. a lb.**

These are in good condition and are excellent for catsup, chili sauce, &c.

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Ramsay's Greenhouses

Duncan Bros. & Butters

In connection with our ANNUAL JULY SALE, we are making some startling reductions in prices on reliable, seasonable goods. We must have room for fall goods, so you will find bargains in every Department. Step in and ask for anything you want, and we will quote you a price that will surprise you.

Fancy Tulle Silks in Stripes

Regular \$6.00. Sale price \$4.50 a yd.

Colorful Tulle with green and tan

Regular \$7.00. Sale price \$6.00 a yd.

Embossed Velour, soft lengths, in tan and navy blue.

Regular \$17.50. Sale price \$12.50 a yd.

Wood Velour, in brown, champagne and fawn. Reg. \$6.00. Sale price \$3.00 a yd.

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses

Regular \$1.00. Sale price \$0.75 a yd.

Reg. \$2.25 to \$3.00. Sale price \$1.75 a yd.

Ladies' Underskirts

Regular \$2.00 to \$2.50 a yd.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers

Reg. \$0.60 to \$0.80. Sale price 30c to \$1.10

NIGHT AND SHOES

18 pair Men's Box Calf, Goodyear welt

Reg. \$4.00 for \$3.25 a pair

15 pair Men's Common Sense Shoes, box calf

Reg. \$3.00 for \$2.75 a pair

17 pair Ladies' Velv. Kid Oxford, Goodyear

Reg. \$3.50 for \$2.75 a pair

Fancy Dress Muslins, light colors

Reg. 40c to \$1.00. Sale price 25c to \$1.00 a yd.

Fancy Dress Gingham, light and dark

Reg. 30c to \$1.00. Sale price 20c to \$1.00 a yd.

Fancy Scotch Gingham, light and dark

Reg. 30c to \$1.00. Sale price 20c to \$1.00 a yd.

Fast Colored Canadian Prints, dark colors

Reg. 60c to \$1.25. Sale price 50c to \$1.25 a yd.

Crum's English Prints, light and dark

Reg. 60c to \$1.25. Sale price 50c to \$1.25 a yd.

Children's Dresses, white and colored

Reg. 30c to \$2.00. Sale price 30c to \$2.00 a yd.

Ladies' White Duck Skirts

Reg. \$1.75, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Sale price \$0.75 to \$2.25 and \$2.50 a yd.

All our Fancy Sunshades to be cleared

out at one-third of regular price.

BOOTS AND SHOES

12 pairs Boys' Shoes, sizes 2 to 5

Reg. \$2.25 for \$1.75 a pair

15 pair Youth's Canvas Oxford, sizes 11 to 12. Reg. \$2.00 for \$1.25 a pair

See the Crawford Shoe for Men in our centre window.

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the buxom waist of My Lady Slavey. Another M. J. had an extremely aggravated case of desiring to attend church, every evening. After I acquiesced, but then even churches shouldn't keep a maid out until twelve-thirty and one of the morning. After all one can't burn the candle at both ends and the most good-natured mistress may be reasonably excused for not relishing having to arise at six a.m. to call her maid in time to get breakfast.

Again the lack of even the commonest courtesy between the maid and her employer is another cause of contention. I am speaking of the exceptional girl who is a lady under every consideration, but of those, unhappily too numerous a class, who "talk back" on every occasion, announce their going out and coming in at their own sweet pleasure, use the drawing-room for their own friends the minute your back is turned, and are generally insubordinate, and unruly. Dishes smashed, plates and glasses broken, and the fixed luxuries, upon which a maid is entitled, are frequently unprinted without a "by your leave," no real interest in the household which employs her, and a fixed idea to get the most she can, and give the least, would seem to be the fixed policy of a good half of the girls at present in service in the west.

Realizing that a goodly proportion of the Mary Janes of the world are indeed mischievous consequent on their different up-bringing and environment are at first only natural, one still would raise the plea, that those who come out know the rudiments at least of domestic service, and that they be possessed of that saving grace of common sense and nice feeling which can always retrieve a bad effect.

The remedy of course lies even back of Mary Jane, and she is to be found in the teaching of domestic science in all the schools. As manual training is an essential necessity to almost every boy at some time in his life, so a grounding in the science of housekeeping is, should be, one of the most important subjects in every school in the world over.

Out West a great cry has gone up for competent Mary Jane's; in the country John and Henry are equally in demand—but until they show their mettle would it not be well for John and Mary to be modest, to remember that fortunes are not made in the oil fields in prospecting a home as Canada West, and for our governments to get busy and make manual training and domestic science compulsory studies in the schools.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon—The pageant of the world goes by For you, for you, A Stander By

Things social seemed to have brightened up a bit this week and I have more than the usual misundes-
standing budget of small talk affecting the goings and comings of well-known persons.

In the first place, and as I think of it, I desire to correct a misleading statement made in the Saturday News of last issue concerning Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, who, the despatch from Brandon announced, were spending their honeymoon at "Earscliffe, Ottawa," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Macdonald. I was suspicious that this was erroneous, it was hardly my affair to, on my own authority, correct it. Since then, I have found out what I KNEW all along, that it was "Earscliffe Lodge," Banff, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who incidentally own the late Mr. and Mrs. Ottawa residence also, that the illustrious reporter should have written and not "Earscliffe, Ottawa," at all, at all.

The mistake no doubt originated in the similarity of the house names. As a matter of fact Mrs. Harris is an aunt of the bride, and loaned them the use of her delightful summer cottage, which, incidentally, I believe, is now more comfortably established, several Edmontonians having already had the pleasure of meeting the happy young bride, and seeing the north the most flattering accounts of her great personal charm.

On their return at the month end, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker will take up their residence in Fifteenth street where Mr. Dohell has a house under course of completion for them.

Mrs. John Sommerville has been spending a week in Banff and enjoying the invigorating mountain air immensely.

Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Goldwin Kirk have returned to Banff on Monday afternoon, having waited the return of their son on account of the prevalence of the forest fires, which are distinctly visible on the other side of the river only twelve miles distant. While there is said to be an excellent fire guard five miles out from the village, the terrible out of the Crow's Nest town is still too vivid in the public mind to make a great many anxious to tempt their fate.

Among other Edmontonians recently returned from the mountains, are Mr. and Mrs. Percy Barnes who arrived home on Sunday, having had a splendid outing at Banff and Laggan.

On Wednesday, much to her parents' disappointment Mrs. Haylock,

their daughter, and her husband and infant son, were called home to Revelstoke by telegraph, having to leave on such short notice that it was impossible for Mrs. Haylock to bid good-bye to her many friends.

Saturday Miss Gwendolen Barnes leaves for a holiday at Gull Lake.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott are summering, with their family, at their cottage at Cooking Lake.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harvey and Master Alan are also away on a fortnight's vacation.

Mr. F. D. Kerr, barrister of Peterborough, spent the week the guest of his sister, Mrs. Donald W. Macdonald. Incidentally Mrs. Macdonald has postponed her visit east on account of the illness of Donald Macdonald, Jr., who early in the week had rather serious symptoms of typhoid, but who at the time of writing seems rapidly regaining his health and strength.

On Seventh street there has been quite a little flutter in real estate deals: Mr. Cunningham having bought back his former residence from Mr. Butchart, and the latter having purchased Mr. Alan Fraser's residence a block below. The change in ownership of the street of the popular young matrons and a fascinating baby, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, I hear, intend renting a house on Fourteenth street for the present.

Mr. T. S. F. Jackson has also sold his cosy little residence the corner of Victoria and Eleventh streets, and is looking around the fashionable Twelfth streets in the west end for a desirable location on which to build.

Mr. and Mrs. Cautley, of Belmont Lodge, and their small daughter Margaret, left the latter part of this week to spend a month in the Parde cottage at St. Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and their family, and Mr. and Mrs. Webb of Winnipeg, their guests for the past week, expect to leave for two or three weeks' holiday trip to the coast of the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing leave on Saturday for Banff and thence on a vacation that will take in Vancouver and Victoria and probably Seattle.

No doubt there will be quite a flutter in a great many circles when it becomes generally known that the Governor-General of Canada and a small suite are expected in Edmonton on a holiday jaunt towards the end of the coming week. There is to be no circus parade this time. His Excellency merely intends to visit here to see the country as you or I or Mr. Jones would wish to see it. I don't think from what I can learn that he even wants to be Board of Trade or Canadian Clubbed or any of that sort of agony. In words the words of Louis Esterhazy I think what he would desire to say is

"Let's go home."

After having pumped and ceremonied and bared for a season, I am sure he will forgive John Smith if he fails to call to remind him that he once shook hands with him at a station in Saskatchewan, also many of the other vastly important gentlemen who generally don't do much in the way of salutes and handshakes and are very much in evidence.

As Mack reminded us in Saturday Night a week ago we are no longer frisky colts or hoydens who have to mob a "Babs" to show how much we like him. Let us be dignified, and for once entertain a guest in English country-house fashion. If you, Excellency, desire it, there are firewood to burn, if you prefer to make your own arrangements, good also. We only desire that you shall enjoy yourself.

Mrs. Almon is spending the week-end with Mrs. Bremner at Clover Bar. In the very near future she leaves for her new home in Ottawa.

Mrs. Frank Oliver and her daughter Miss Anna Oliver of Ottawa were much-feted visitors at the Provincial Capital during the week being on pension at "Updown" from Tuesday till Friday afternoon. On Wednesday Mrs. Jack Anderson entertained at a jolly lawn "tea" in the garden, afternoon, afternoons. Miss Hislop had a matinée performance and on Thursday evening Mrs. Bower Campbell had two tables of Bridge for Mrs. Oliver.

On the 21st of August Mrs. Oliver and her daughters sail on the Empress of Ireland for a two months' visit to England and the Continent.

Dr. Braithwaite who has been absent on a short visit to his people in England, is expected back in town next Wednesday.

Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Arthur Murphy will be the hostesses of the Golf Tea on Saturday. A jolly little coterie of women players enjoyed the customary Wednesday luncheon.

A great many good wishes and congratulations speeded Gull Lake wards this week when it became known that Mrs. F. T. Fisher had become the mother of fine twin sons.

Among Edmonton visitors to

Banff at present are: The Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Gray, Miss Shibley, Mrs. Osborne, and Dr. Biggar, Dr. Wells, and Dr. Robertson, who are attending the Medical Convention.

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At the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge in Calgary this week the following officers were chosen: J. W. Mitchell, P.G., Calgary, grand master; V. C. French, P.G., Wetaskiwin, deputy grand master; W. G. Shore, P.G., Fort Saskatchewan, grand warden; P. O. E. Tisdale, P.G., Calgary, grand secretary; J. J. Adams, P.G., Calgary, grand treasurer; E. Forster Brown, P.G.M., grand representative to S.G.L. The district deputy grand masters and other appointed officers appointed by Grand Master Mitchell are: Appointed Officers—Grand Marshall, Frank Stratton, Grand Conductor, T. H. Pincher, Grand Herald, C. F. Carson, Pincher, Grand Guardian, R. F. Earl Olds, Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, Red Deer, District Deputy Grand Masters—District No. 1, A. Brown, Edmonton; District No. 2, S. A. Dixon, Fort Saskatchewan; District No. 3, C. E. G. Slater, Vermillion; District No. 4, J. W. Shantz, Wetaskiwin; District No. 5, W. R. Cartwright, Ponoka; District No. 6, A. Hill, Red Deer; District No. 8, W. G. Liesemer, Didsbury; District No. 9, W. W. Hazen, Carsairs; District No. 10, G. Brewer, Calgary; District No. 11, W. J. Scarn, Lethbridge; District No. 12, W. G. Thompson, District No. 13, T. F. Frank, Stavely; District No. 14, A. Wylie, Clarendon; District No. 15, H. Bates, Macleod; District No. 16, C. V. Bennett, Lethbridge; District No. 17, A. R. Dempster, Pincher; District No. 18, J. O.C. McDonald, Coleman; District No. 19, T. Blatchford, Medicine Hat; District No. 20, R. D. Fleming, Camrose; District No. 21, R. F. Sanderson, Alix. The "Western Canada Oddfellows" of Winnipeg was unanimously adopted as the official organ of this grand lodge.

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Among Edmonton visitors to

Peggy

One of the signs that summer is nearly over is the little groups of ladies we see buying their materials for fancy work for the long evenings. Mr. Little reports business improving in these lines.

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STRATHCONA**

Having accepted the appointment of Organizers for Messrs. Hyndman and Day, the nominees of the Conservative Party for the Edmonton and Strathcona Constituencies respectively, the undersigned invites all parties living in these constituencies interested in the next Federal Election to send their names and addresses to him, so that he may in due time send to them the name and location of the place where they will be able to record their vote; and he will also be prepared to give any information desired.

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